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ADJECTIVALIZATION OF PARTICIPLES IN RUSSIAN AND CZECH

University — Université

UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

Degree for which thesis was presented — Grade pour lequel cette thèse fut présentée

M.A.

Year this degree conferred — Année d'obtention de ce grade	Name of Supervisor — Nom du directeur de thèse
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THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

THE ADJECTIVALIZATION OF PARTICIPLES IN RUSSIAN AND CZECH

by

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A THESIS

SUBMITTED TO THE FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

IN PARTIAL FULFILMENT OF THE REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE

OF MASTER OF ARTS

IN

SLAVIC LINGUISTICS

DEPARTMENT OF SLAVIC LANGUAGES

EDMONTON, ALBERTA

FALL, 1980

THE UNIVERSITY OF ALBERTA

FACULTY OF GRADUATE STUDIES AND RESEARCH

The undersigned certify that they have read, and recommend to the Faculty of Graduate Studies and Research, for acceptance, a thesis entitled The Adjectivalization of Participles in Russian and Czech submitted by Zuzana Bartosek in partial fulfilment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts.

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ABSTRACT

This thesis deals with the adjectivalization of participles in Russian and Czech and with the use of adjectivalized participles in the two languages. In addition, it treats some other classes of verbal adjectives. Similarities and differences between Russian and Czech are pointed out.

Both Russian and Czech participles have some verbal and some adjectival features. Because of their adjectival features, most of participles can undergo the process of adjectivalization.

The participle in a given sentence can either mark an auxiliary action in that sentence or it can mark an attribute modifying any noun in that sentence. If a participle marks an attribute, then that participle is adjectivalized. Adjectivalized participles are used in the sentence in the same way as adjectives. This fact provides the possibility of applying tests in order to determine whether or not a given participle in a given context is an adjectivalized participle. The most important criterion - for most of the tests do not apply to many border-line cases - is the intonation in the sentence, marked by commas in the orthography.

Certain conditions can either facilitate or prohibit the adjectivalization of a given participle; in Russian most important of these conditions are the meaning of the verbal stem from which the participle is formed and the presence or absence - under certain conditions - of complementary words. If a complementary word (s) are attached to the participle in question, such a participle cannot

usually be adjectivalized in Russian.

Neither of these two conditions influences the adjectivalization of participles in Czech. The adjectivalization of participles in Czech is much more widespread than it is in Russian, because Czech imposes fewer restrictions on the process of adjectivalization than Russian does.

In both languages the frequency of adjectivalization of participles depends on their participial classes; present tense active participles adjectivalize easily, depending on the context; past tense active participles almost never adjectivalize because of their strong past tense meaning; present tense passive participles (no longer existing in Czech) almost never adjectivalize in Russianand, of all classes in both Russian and Czech, past tense passive participles adjectivalize most often.

There are some semantic and syntactic differences between the process of adjectivalization in Russian and Czech.

Deverbal adjectives, other than adjectivalized participles proper, sometimes became proper adjectives, sometimes are used in special terminology to denote purpose or means. Russian quite often uses adjectivalized participles - or adjectives developed from these participles - where Czech uses adjectives of means or purpose.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author would like to express her sincerest appreciation to the following persons for their assistance during the preparation of this thesis: Dr. G. Schaarschmidt and Dr. T. Priestley for their guidance, advice and constructive criticism.

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DEFINITIONS OF TECHNICAL TERMS

Participle - a verbal form with verbal and adjectival features, marking in a sentence either a complementary action, or an attribute.

Adjectivalized Participle - a participle which describes an attribute rather than an action in a sentence, and functioning as an adjective.

Non-adjectivalized Participle - a participle which describes an action rather than an attribute, and functioning as a verb.

Primary Passive Predicate - a main verb in a sentence in passive form, which gives a passive meaning to the whole sentence.

Reduced Subordinate Clause - a reduced clause in a sentence, describing an attribute or a supplementary action in that sentence.

Relative Clause Reduction - the replacement of the relative clause by the participle.

Substantivized Adjectives - adjectives transformed into nouns.

Verbal Adjective - an adjective derived from a verb.

Complementary Word - the part of participial clause other than the participle.

Primary Meaning - the basic meaning of a word.

Secondary Meaning - a meaning metaphorically formed from the primary meaning.

INTRODUCTION

This thesis deals with the adjectivalization of participles in Russian and Czech and with the use of adjectivalized participles in the two languages. In addition, some other classes of verbal adjectives will be dealt with in the last chapter, because the use of these classes - from the viewpoint of this thesis - is relevant to the use of adjectivalized participles.

The purpose of this study is to show the process of adjectivalization of participles and the use of adjectivalized participles, pointing out in these respects similarities and differences between Russian and Czech.

The hypothesis for this study is as follows: First, the basic classes of participles are the same for Russian and Czech. In the course of time Czech has lost one of these classes (participles in -m-). The morphological formation of adjectivalized participles is the same for both Russian and Czech, and - very often - so is their use. Second, tests for determining whether or not a given participle is an adjectivalized participle will be given. Third, Russian uses adjectivalized participles more often than Czech does, but the scope of the formation of adjectivalized participles is less restricted in Czech than it is in Russian. Fourth, in some instances where Czech uses adjectives of means or purpose (see chapter IV) Russian uses adjectivalized participles or verbal adjectives formed from adjectivalized participles.

The first chapter deals with formation and use of Russian and Czech participles in a comparative way, as a background for the remainder of the thesis. The second chapter introduces the subject of the adjectivalization of participles. It is split into two sections, the first section

dealing with Russian participles, the second section dealing with Czech participles. Each section begins with a sequence of tests which are aimed at determining whether or not a given participle is an adjectivalized participle. These tests are followed by an enumeration of the conditions which either facilitate or prohibit the adjectivalization of participles. Finally, each section shows the use of adjectivalized participles. The third chapter takes the facts that have been discussed in the preceding chapter and on the basis of these facts compares the Russian adjectivalized participles versus those in Czech. In the conclusion of the third chapter there is a summary of similarities and differences. The last chapter deals with some verbal adjectives which have either became proper adjectives, or which are used in places in which an adjectivalized participle could be used with a different meaning.

CHAPTER I

THE FORMATION AND USE OF PARTICIPLES IN RUSSIAN AND CZECH

This chapter will deal with some basic aspects of the formation and use of participles in Russian and Czech. In particular, those aspects which stress the adjectival characteristics of participles will be discussed.

As already said in the introduction, the participle is a verbal form which has both verbal and adjectival features; it can mark an attribute as well as an action[1].

The Russian participles always have the following formal characteristics which are also found in adjectives:

(a) Desinences: Participles have typical adjectival desinences.

Participle		Adjective	
čitajuščij	reading	gromkij	loud
napisannyj	written	dobryj	good

(b) Genders: Participles have masculine, feminine and neuter gender (in the singular).

	Participle	Adjective
Masc.	čitajuščij	gorjačij (burning)
Fem.	čitajuščaja	gorjačaja
Neu.	čitajuščee	gorjačee

(c) Numbers: Participles have singular and plural number.

	Participle	Adjective
Singular:	čitajuščij	gorjačij
Plural:	čitajuščie	gorjačie

(d) Cases: Participles are declined like adjectives.

	Participle	Adjective
Nom.	čitajuščij	gorjačij
Gen.	čitajuščego	gorjačego
Dat.	čitajuščemu	gorjačemu
Acc.(anim).	čitajuščego	gorjačego
Instr.	čitajuščim	gorjačim
Prep.	čitajuščem	gorjačem

The verbal characteristics of Russian participles are the following:

(a) Participles can be active or passive.

Active		Passive	
napisavšij	having written	napisannyj	having been written

(b) Participles have past or present tense.

Present Tense		Past Tense	
igrajuščij	who is playing	igravšij	who was playing

(c) Participles can be transitive or intransitive.

Transitive		Intransitive	
čitajuščij	reading	stojaščij	standing

(d) Participles have the possibility of case government.

Participle		Required Case
čitajuščij knigu	reading a book	phrase in accusative case
	OR	
čitajuščij v škole	reading in school	phrase in prepositional case
bojaščijsja psa	afraid of a dog	phrase in genitive case
	OR	
bojaščijsja v lesu	afraid in the forest	phrase in prepositional case

Russian has four classes of participles, according to tense and voice.

(1) Present tense active participles with pre-desinential -šč-, e.g. čitajuščij

(2) Past tense active participles with pre-desinential -(v)š-, e.g. čitavšij.

(3) Present tense passive participles with pre-desinential -m-,

e.g. uvažajemyj.

(4) Past tense passive participles with pre-desinential -n- or -t-, e.g. napisannyj, otkrytyj.

It should be mentioned here that among the participles there should be also included participles which are formed from reflexive verbs. The declension of these reflexive participles is basically the same as is the declension of other participles (the reflexive suffix -sja is added after the participial and the adjectival desinence). Participles formed from reflexive verbs have passive meaning. This is relevant to the adjectivalization of participles because it will be shown later in this study that, with a few exceptions, the reflexive participles in Russian cannot be adjectivalized because of the meaning of the reflexive suffix[2], while in Czech the reflexive suffix does not prevent adjectivalization.

Czech participles have the following adjectival features:

(a) Desinences: Participles have adjectival desinences.

Participle		Adjective	
čtoucí	reading	jarní	spring
napsaný	written	dobrý	good

(b) Genders: Participles have masculine, feminine and neuter gender; as with adjectives, formally this is not apparent in the nominative case, but it can be seen for example in the dative case:

	Participle	Adjective
	Nominative	Nominative
Masc.	čtoucí	jarní
Fem.	čtoucí	jarní
Neu.	čtoucí	jarní
	Dative	Dative
Masc.	čtoucímu	jarnímu
Fem.	čtoucí	jarní
Neu.	čtoucímu	jarnímu

(c) Numbers: Participles have singular and plural number; again, as with adjectives, this is not apparent in the nominative case, but it can be seen for example in the dative case:

	Participle	Adjective
	Nominative	Nominative
Sing.	čtoucí	jarní
Pl.	čtoucí	jarní
	Dative	Dative
Sing.	čtoucímu	jarnímu
Pl.	čtoucím	jarním

The verbal characteristics of Czech participles are the following;

(a) Participles can be active or passive.

Active		Passive	
píšící	writing	napsaný	written

(b) Participles have past or present tense.

Present Tense		Past Tense	
hrající	who is playing	hrávší	who was playing

(c) Participles can be transitive or intransitive.

Transitive		Intransitive	
čtoucí	reading	stojící	standing

(d) Participles have the possibility of case government.

Participle		Required Case
čtoucí knihu	reading a book	accusative case
	OR	
čtoucí ve škole	reading in school	prepositional case
bojící se psa	afraid of a dog	genitive case
	OR	
bojící se v lese	afraid in the forest	prepositional case

Czech has only three classes of participles; it does not have a

present tense passive participle as Russian does. Czech old participial forms ending in -mý[3]

známý known lakomý avaricious

became proper adjectives a long time ago.

The Czech past tense passive participle is sometimes used in instances in which Russian uses the present tense passive participle. Czech past tense passive participles ending in-ný/ -ený - when formed from imperfective verbs - have the same meaning as the Russian participles ending in -myj, particularly, the meaning of relation to objective past.

Russian: Udobstva, predostavljaemyje sovremennomu passažiru...

Czech: Pohodlí, poskytované dnešnímu cestujícímu...

Comforts available to the contemporary traveller...

ALSO

Russian:	obnovljaemyj	rukovodimyj
Czech:	obnovený	vedený
	restored	led[4]

Czech classes of participles are the following:

(1) Present tense active participles with pre-desinential -č-, e.g. čtoucí.

(2) Past tense active participles with pre-desinential -(v)š-, e.g. napsavší.

These participles came into Czech from Russian. They express the process of auxiliary action in a sentence[5].

Napsavší dopis člověk odešel. Having written a letter, the man left.

(3) Past tense passive participles with pre-desinential -n- or -t-, e.g. napsaný, vzatý.

A statement made by Trávníček claims that the Czech passive participles cannot in fact be marked as either present tense passive participles or past tense passive participles; in other words, that the Czech passive participles are tenseless[6]. The tense of a given participial form, according to Trávníček, is given not by this form, but by its auxiliary agent, which is a form of verb 'býti' (to be); the tense of this verb is also supposed to determine the tense of the participle. Therefore, the past form of verb 'býti' (byl, byla, bylo, byli) means that a participle has past tense. The present tense of verb 'býti' (jsem, jsi, je jsme, jste, jsou) means that a passive participle has the present tense[7].

Past Tense

byl chválen he was praised byla nalezena she was found

Present Tense

je chválen he is praised je nalezena she is found

This is correct only to a certain extent; the statement is valid for passive participles used as a primary predicate - i.e., a main verb in a sentence in passive form, which goves a passive meaning to the whole sentence. It is not correct when the passive participle is a reduced subordinate clause.

Primary Passive Predicate

Žák je chválen. A student is praised.

Žák byl chválen. A student was praised

In these sentences a form of 'býti' occurs.

Reduced Subordinate Clause

Pochválený žák přišel domů. Having been praised, the student came home.

Here a form of 'býti' is absent; the tense of the participle is clearly past, not present.

Lexically, both Russian and Czech participles stand somewhere between verbs and adjectives. The fact that they have verbal stems and adjectival endings is related to the fact that the participles can have either verbal or adjectival meaning; an action - subordinated to the main action in a sentence - which is expressed by the participle and can eventually be seen as an attribute of the noun modified by that participle.

When talking about participles, it is important not to ignore their syntactical aspects and connections. A participle can mark a complementary action pertaining to any noun phrase in the sentence.

Čelovek, verujuščij v Boga, sčastliv. A man who believes in God is happy.

Člověk věřící v Boha je šťastný.

Ja vižu čeloveka, verujuščego v Boga. I see a man who believes in God.

Vidím člověka věřícího v Boha.

In the first sentence the participle modifies a subject; in the

second sentence the participle modifies an object.

Sometimes, on the other hand, the participle describes just an attribute of a noun to which it belongs and thus plays part of an adjective[8].

Verujuščij čelovek sčastliv. A believer is happy.

Věřící člověk je šťastný.

In such an instance the participle is already adjectivalized; see Chapter II.

CHAPTER II

THE ADJECTIVALIZATION OF PARTICIPLES AND THE USE OF ADJECTIVALIZED PARTICIPLES IN RUSSIAN AND CZECH

1. Russian

Because of the adjectival characteristics of participles, a distinction between adjectivalized and non-adjectivalized participles cannot be always clearly defined in Russian. The ability of participles to function as adjectives (including substantivized adjectives) or, on the whole, as word classes other than verbs, has given rise to discussion on whether many of the participles are to be regarded asparticiples, adjectives...or as both at the same time[9].

The standard point seems to be that - when adjectivalized - the participle loses:

(a) Feature of tense

Non-adjectivalized Participle

Čelovek, čitajuščij knigu, mnogo znajet.	Present Tense
A man who reads a book knows a lot.	
Čelovek, pročitavšij knigu, mnogo znajet.	Past Tense
A man who has read a book knows a lot.	

Adjectivalized Participle

Obrazovannyj čelovek mnogo znajet. Present Tense

A learned man knows a lot.

Čitajuščij čelovek mnogo znal. Past Tense

A man who reads a book knew a lot.

In the last two sentences the participle - adjectivalized - serves as an attribute modifying the noun 'celovek'; the participle has lost a feature of tense.

(b) Loss of ability to govern an object(see page 22).

TEST 1:

In order to determine whether a participle has been adjectivalized, it is assumed that if a participle can acquire a comparative degree, then that participle is adjectivalized[10].

Adjectivalized Participle		Adjective	
bolee verujuščij	more devout	bolee kislyj	more sour

Non-adjectivalized Participle

*bolee kopavšij more digging

This test is seen to work for the given purpose.

TEST 2:

An adjective can have positive and negative form. Therefore, the test of whether or not a given participle can have positive and negative form can determine whether or not that participle is adjectivalized[11].

Adjectivalized Participle	Adjective
Organizovannyj student legko učitsja.	Vernyj student ne pokinul devušku.
An organized student learns easily.	A faithful student didn't leave the girl.
Neorganizovannyj student ploxo učitsja.	Nevernyj student pokinul devušku.
A non-organized student studies poorly.	An unfaithful student left the girl.

Non-adjectivalized Participle

Student,ne pročitavšij knigi,ne znajet stix.

*Student,nepročitavšij knigi,ne znajet stix.

A student who has not read the book does not know the poems.

This test is seen to work for the given purpose.

TEST 3:

In a test given by Launer[12] adjectives can be made into substantives and so can adjectivalized participles.

Adjectivalized Participle	Adjective
Organizovannyj čelovek vsegda gotov učit'sja.	Molodoj čelovek legko zabudet.
An organized person is always ready to learn.	Young man will forget easily.
Substantivization:	
Mne nravilas' ego organizovannost'.	Mne nravilas' ego molodost'.
I liked the fact that he was organized.	I liked his youth.

Non-adjectivalized Participle

Student, organizujuščij večerinku, molod.

A student who organizes a party is young.

Substantivization:

*Organizovannost' etoj večerinki ploxa.

That party was organized poorly.

This test is seen to work for the given purpose.

TEST 4:

An adjectivalized participle can - like an adjective - form a predicate in a sentence.

Adjectivalized Participle

Čelovek - verujuščij.

The man is believing.

Adjective

Čelovek - molodoj.

The man is young.

Non-adjectivalized Participle

*Čelovek - verujuščij v Boga.

This test is seen to work for the given purpose.

TEST 5:

As a last test, which is sometimes valid, the possibility of adverbalization shows that the participle is adjectivalized.

Adjectivalized Participle

Podxodjaščaja kniga byla v biblioteke.

A suitable book was in the library.

Adjective

Čistaja kniga byla v biblioteke.

A clean book was in the library.

Adverbalization:

Očki sdelany podxodjašče.

The glasses are made suitably.

Devuška čisto zasmejalas'.

A girl laughed clearly.

The decision whether or not the participle is adjectivalized cannot be always made clearly as there are many borderline cases. The

tests given above do not always apply.

> "...it is not practical to presuppose sharp lines between the various categories, as the participles, in particular, would have a lot of borderline cases. The opposite means of action, i.e. to regard, e.g. the participles as being, at the same time, verbal in some contexts or in some respects, and nominal in other contexts or in other respects, whereby the limit between the word-classes would be floating, is possible"[13].

An example of this is the test of negativization, which has borderline cases.

Nevernuvšijsja soldat ubit. A soldier who has not returned has been killed.

Soldat ne vernuvšijsja iz borby ubit. A soldier who has not returned from battle has been killed.

A very reliable criterion for distinguishing between a non-adjectivalized participle and an adjectivalized participle is the intonation, which is expressed in the orthography by the presence or absence of commas. The intonation can be also measured by instrumental evidence measuring intensity, pitch and duration of sounds[14]. If a participial clause in a sentence is marked by commas, the participle is a non-adjectivalized one.

Non-adjectivalized Participle

Verujuščij v Boga, čelovek sčastliv.

Believing in God, the man is happy.

In the orthography one cannot have

*Verujuščij v Boga človek sčastliv.

If a participial clause in a sentence is not marked by commas, the participle is an adjectivalized one.

Adjectivalized Participle

Verujuščij človek sčastliv.

In the orthography one can also have

Verujuščij človek - sčastliv.

Thus the intonation, represented by the punctuation and possibly measured for intensity, length and pitch will determine whether or not the participle in a given sentence is or is not adjectivalized.

All that has been said so far concerns the syntactic criteria for determining whether a participle is adjectivalized or non-adjectivalized. Apart from this syntactic aspect, the distinction can be also made on a semantic basis. The following statement concerns the semantic aspect of distinction between adjectivalized and non-adjectivalized participle.

> "Having lost the feature of tense and coming to describe an attribute belonging to the object, particularly in connection with loss of complementary word(s) dependent upon the participle, that participle can become an adjective This process is called adjectivalization (my translation - zb) [15]"

Non-adjectivalized Participle

Čelovek, verujuščij v Boga, sčastliv.

A man who believes in God is happy.

In the sentence above the participial clause 'verujuščij v Boga' describes an action and has complementary words attached to it; therefore, the participle is not adjectivalized.

Adjectivalized Participle

Verujuščij čelovek sčastliv.

A believer is happy.

In the sentence above the word 'verujuščij' describes an attribute of the noun 'čelovek'; therefore, the participle is adjectivalized.

Participles in Russian are verbal adjectives. In a sentence the function of participle is to modify a noun by an action performed within a certain time; thus it modifies a noun in the same way as an adjective does; Also, a participle describes a noun from a viewpoint of action or state[16].

> "In the final analysis, then it may be that participles are felt to be adjectives when it is no longer reasonable, for whatever cause, to reconstruct psychologically a constituent sentence from which the form must be derived[17]."

Certain conditions can (positively or negatively) influence the ability of a Russian participle to undergo the process of adjectivalization:

(a) If the meaning of verbal root describes an action, the participle of such a verb cannot be adjectivalized.[18]

Thus, meaning can influence the possibility of adjectivalization for

a given participle. Verbs which describe a process can mark either a concrete action, or a state. Action is expressed by words 'idti' (to go), 'kopat' (to dig); state is expressed by words 'zvučat' (to sound), 'zelenet' (to get green). When a verbal stem has a meaning of concrete action, the participle formed from such verb cannot be adjectivalized[19].

Non-adjectivalized Participle

Kopavšij jamu, mal'čik pridet k nam na obed.
Having dug the hole, the boy will come to our place for dinner.

Adjectivalized Participle

Ljubjaščaja ženščina vse zapomnit.
A loving woman will forgive everything.

As a corollary, if the primary meaning (see d) of a participle is rather abstract than concrete, the adjectivalization of such participle can usually take place.

Adjectivalized Participle

"Ženja staralas' ne gljadet' na nebo, čtoby ne videt' padajuščix zvezd."
"Zheni tried not to watch the sky so that she would not see the falling stars"(Chekhov)[20].

Non-adjectivalized Participle

Padajuščee v obryv, derevo ubilo čeloveka.

Falling into a ditch, the tree killed a man.

In the instance above - and in many other instances - the meaning is - in the first sentence - metaphorically changed for the use of an adjectivalized participle in a particular context (see d).

Some participial forms with abstract meaning went so far with their adjectivalization that in the end they became pronouns or words close to pronouns.

Thus, word 'nastojaščij' can be found both as an adjectivalized participle, e.g. 'nastojaščij čelovek' (a real person), and as a pronoun, e.g. 'v nastojaščeje vremja' (at this time).

Other examples of these participles are 'sledujuščij' (following, this) or 'predyduscij' (preceding, last)[21].

(b) Generally, a participle associated with complementary word(s) cannot become adjectivalized. This rule, however, does not apply under certain conditions. Some adjectives in sentences can have dependent words, and so can some adjectivalized participles.

Knigi, kotoryje ležat na stole, prinadležat Galine.

The preceding sentence can be expressed by participial clause.

Knigi, ležaščije na stole, prinadležat Galine.

Translated into English, this sentence could acquire two meanings:

(1) All the books in view are situated on the desk and belong to Galina.

(2) Galina owns the particular books situated on the desk (but maybe

some other books belong to her too).

Thus, (2) is more restrictive than (1).

In written Russian the restrictiveness can be expressed by shifting - without commas - the participial clause in front of the modified noun phrase[22].

Naxodjaščiesja na parte knigi prinadležat Galine.

Galina owns the particular books situated on the school desk (but maybe some other books belong to her too).

Such sentence can have only the restrictive meaning ((2)above).

Thus, the restrictive meaning is the instance in which an adjectivalized participle can be accompanied by complementary word(s). All participles can do this in theory, depending on the context.

(c) A participle formed from a reflexive verb (i.e., having the suffix -sja) can be adjectivalized only in a very few exceptional instances (trudjaščijsja, naxodjaščijsja, vydajuščijsja, kolebajuščijsja, and few others).

> "Only the complete isolation of such participles from the context of other verbal forms and their insertion into a circle of exclusively attributive meanings can bring about a loss of adjectival features (vydajuščijsja učenyj)(my translation - zb)[23]".

(d) Beside "primary" meanings of verbal root, a participle (together with that verbal root) can also acquire a "secondary" or "figurative" meaning. This condition - if it occurs for the participle in question - facilitates adjectivalization[24].

Mal'čik, uvlečennyj igroj, ne zametil menja.

A boy absorbed in play did not notice me.

Uvlečennyj mal'čik ne zametil menja.

An absorbed boy did not notice me.

(e) Present tense active participles undergo, as a rule, the process of adjectivalization more frequently than past tense active participles. This happens because the present tense active participles do not carry within themselves a strong feature of tense. They describe an action or an attribute which - as far as tense is concerned - takes place simultaneously with the main action of the sentence and which is continuous - without marking beginning or end of the action expressed by the participle[25].

(f) It should be said that, in most cases, present tense active participles adjectivalizeonly depending on the context in which they are used. The participle - depending on the context - can be used either as a non-adjectivalized participle or as an adjectivalized participle. This means that if a participle expresses a reduced subordinate clause, that participle is not adjectivalized. If a participle expresses an attribute, that participle is adjectivalized. Word-order is also important. An adjectivalized participle is followed by the noun modified by that participle, while a non-adjectivalized participle can either follow (which happens most often) or be followed by a noun modified by that participle.

(g) Present tense passive participles with suffix -myj are very rarely

used in contemporary Russian language. These participles do not usually undergo the process of adjectivalization because they are used in such contexts which prevent the adjectivalization, i.e., as members of participial clauses with complementary words. In general, in these participles the meaning of the action is stronger than the meaning of an attribute; this very often prevents the adjectivalization of the participle, too.

Pisatel', ljubimyj studentami, prijexal v školu
A writer favored by students came into school.

Volnenyj vospominanijami, ja zabylsja.
Excited by memories, I forgot myself.

The adjectivalization of present tense passive participle is possible if the agent (in instrumental case) is removed; this takes out a feature of tense and the attribute is then understood as something that goes on permanently[26].

Adjectivalized Participle

ljubimyj pisatel' a popular writer

(h) Past tense active participles with pre-desinential -(v)š- rarely undergo a process of adjectivalization because of their strong past tense meaning. Adjectivalization can take place only for a few of them. All such participles are formed from perfective verbs and therefore have a meaning of finished action. Only those past tense

active participles which are formed from intransitive verbs can be adjectivalized, because they do not have corresponding form of passive participles. They are intransitive and therefore cannot occur as refelxives.

Adjectivalized Participle

padšij soldat a fallen (i.e., killed) soldier

(i) Past tense passive participles adjectivalize very often for three reasons:

1. Their passive meaning separates them from the predicative forms of verbs.

Long Form of Participle

Xvalennyj mal'čik sčastliv. A praised boy is happy.

In some cases this does not hold for short forms; short forms are a border-line case, because in some instances their adjectivalization is impossible. The criterion of possibility or impossibility is context and meaning.

There are three kinds of short forms:

(i) Non-adjectivalized short forms:

Moj brat xvalen. My brother is praised.

(ii) Short forms which can be understood as either adjectivalized or non-adjectivalized (border-line case).

Adjectivalized Participle

Devuška umyta. The girl is clean.

Non-adjectivalized Participle

Devuška umyta. The girl has been washed.

(iii) Adjectivalized short forms:

Vopros - iscerpivajušč. The question is exhaustive.

2. The feature of tense in past tense passive participles has the meaning of the result of an action.
3. The suffixes -n- and -t- are similar to corresponding adjectival suffixes (-n-, -an-, -ovat-)[27].

Adjectivalized Participle		Adjective	
oživlennyj	revived	letnij	summer
otkrytyj	opened	tolstyj	fat

In many instances the adjectivalization of these participles goes as far as making the non-adjectivalized participle and the adjectivalized participle two different homonyms of one word[28]:

Adjectivalized Participle

izbitaja tema a hackneyed theme

Non-adjectivalized Participle

Izbitaja kolesami ,doroga byla neproxodima.

The road broken by wheels was impassible.

As for the syntactic use of a Russian non-adjectivalized participle versus the syntactic use of an adjectivalized participle, one must look at the syntactic use of adjectives in a Russian sentence.

> "In a sentence or in a word-group an adjective is a limiting word applied to a subject, an object...According to these functions there are two forms of adjectives; the attributive or full form and the predicative or short form. Adjectives in short form can function only as a predicate, and never as an attribute[29].

Participles (or participial clauses) in sentence very often appear in a position which follows directly the position of the noun modified by these participles.

Čelovek, verujuščij v Boga, sčastliv.

A man who believes in God is happy.

In this instance 'čelovek' is a noun modified by the participial clause 'verujuščij v Boga'.

Verujuščij v Boga, čelovek sčastliv.

A man who believes in God is happy.

In this instance 'človek' is still a noun modified by the participial clause 'verujuščij v Boga'. A participial clause usually follows a noun modified by it, but it can also precede the noun modified by it.

Verujuščij človek sčastliv.
A believer is happy.

In this instance a word 'človek' is now modified by the adjectivalized participle 'verujuščij'.

The non-adjectival participial clause 'verujuščij v Boga' describes an action which is going on at the present time. 'Verujuščij človek' (note that the complementary words 'v Boga' do not appear in this instance) is an attribute dependent upon the word 'človek'; it is an attribute expressed by an adjectivalized participle.

> "When expressed by an adjective or any other declinable form the attribute agrees with the noun modified by this attribute and it is usually placed in front of that noun in a sentence; but since its relationship to the modified word may be identified by the inflexion, it may be placed in other positions"[30].

When participles undergo the process of adjectivalization, it may be assumed that they will behave in a sentence in the same way in which other adjectives will behave in a sentence.

In the three sentences quoted it should be noted that

(a) A non-adjectivalized participle is usually accompanied by a complementary word(s).

(b) A non-adjectivalized participle usually - but not necessarily - stands in a sentence in a position which follows directly the position

of a noun modified by that participle.

(c) An adjectivalized Participle (behaving as an adjective) usually takes in a sentence a position which stands directly in front of a noun modified by that adjectivalized participle. An adjectivalized participle can only be accompanied by complementary word(s) in the situation described as restrictiveness.

Non-adjectivalized Participle

Mal'čik,napisavšij pis'mo,zadumalsja.
The boy who had written a letter started to hink.

Adjectivalized Participle

Verujuščij čelovek sčastliv. A believer is happy.

At this point the question arises as to whether or not an adjectivalized participle can follow directly the noun modified by that adjectivalized participle. To answer this, one must look again at the position of adjectives in the Russian sentence. It can be said that a long form of adjective either follows or precedes the noun which is modified by that adjective. On the other hand, short form of adjective normally follows the subject of a sentence and does not modify this subject; whether it follows or precedes the subject of the sentence, it is a predicate or a part of the predicate[31].

Long Form Adjective	Adjectivalized Participle
Krasivaja devuška.	Verujuščaja devuška.
A beautiful girl.	A devout girl.

Predicate

Long Form Adjective	Adjectivalized Participle
Devuška - krasivaja.	Devuška - verujuščaja.
A girl is beautiful.	A girl is devout.

Short Form Adjective	Adjectivalized Participle
Devuška krasiva.	Vopros - iščerpivajušč.
A girl is beautiful.	A question is exhaustive.

All sorts of participles have short forms, but past tense passive participles have these forms more often than the others.

Long Form Adjectivalized Participle

Poxvalennyj mal'čik moj brat.

A praised boy is my brother.

Short Form Adjectivalized Participle

Moj brat xvalen.

My brother is praised.

It has been said before that short forms of adjectives in a sentence belong to the predicative part. Adjectivalized participles - particularly past tense passive ones - may occur as short forms; the position of these short forms corresponds to the position of short form adjectives in the sentence.

2. Czech

It was shown above in the first chapter that participles in Czech correspond morphologically - as far as their features are concerned - closely, but not exactly to the Russian participles. They also have some verbal and some adjectival features.

As in Russian, the distinction between adjectivalized and non-adjectivalized participles in Czech can be considered both from a semantic and a syntactic point of view.

In Czech - as well as in Russian - some tests are required to determine whether a participle has been adjectivalized. A test of comparative degree can be tried for this.

TEST 1:

In order to determine whether a participle has been adjectivalized, it is assumed that if a participle can acquire a comparative degree, then that participle is adjectivalized[33].

Adjectivalized Participle		Adjective	
více věřící	more devout	kyselejší	more sour

Non-adjectivalized Participle

Člověk, více věřící v Boha, je šťastnější.
A man who believes more in God is happier.

The comparative degree can in Czech also go with a [illegible]ivalized participle. Therefore, the test given above does not help in Czech to determine whether a given participle is adjectivalized or non-adjectivalized; there is not even any difference in the intonation which might serve as a guide.

TEST 2:

An adjectivalized participle can - like an adjective - have positive and negative form.

Adjectivalized Participle	Adjective
Zívající student skoro spí.	Mladý student hledí z okna.
The yawning student is almost asleep.	A young student looks out of the window.

Nezívající student nespí.
The student who does not yawn
is not asleep.

Nemladý student hledí z okna.
A not young student looks out
of the window.

Non-adjectivalized Participle

Dívka, polekaná divným zvukem, odešla.
The girl, scared by a strange noise, left.
Dívka, nepolekaná divným zvukem, pokračovala.
The girl, not scared by a strange noise, went on.

Both adjectivalized and non-adjectivalized participles can have positive versus negative form in Czech, therefore this test does not work in Czech.

TEST 3:

An adjectivalized participle - like an adjective - can undergo a process of substantivization[34].

Adjectivalized Participle	Adjective
Organizovaný člověk se lehko učí.	Mladý člověk se lehko učí.
An organized person learns easily.	A young person learns easily.

Substantivization:

Mně se líbila jeho organizovanost.
I liked the fact that he was organized.

Mně se líbila jeho mladost.
I liked his youth.

Non-adjectivalized Participle

Student organizující večírek je mladý.
A student who organizes a party is young.

Substantivization:

Organizace toho večírku je špatná. but not *Organizovanost toho večírku je špatná.
That party is poorly organized. The party is poorly organized.

This test does not work for Czech.

TEST 4:

An adjectivalized participle can - like an adjective - form a predicate in a sentence.

Adjectivalized Participle	Adjective
Ten člověk je věřící.	Ten člověk je mladý.
The man is believing	The man is young.

In Czech the sentence

Ten člověk je věřící v Boha

can be either an adjectivalized participle or a non-adjectivalized participle, depending on the intonation.

Non-adjectivalized Participle

Ten člověk je čtoucí knihu.

This test does not work for Czech.

TEST 5:

Adjectivalized participle can form an adverb[35].

Adjectivalized Participle	Adjective
Potřebná kniha byla v knihovně.	Nová kniha byla v knihovně.
A suitable book was in the library.	A new book was in the library.

Adverbalization:

Brýle byly udělány potřebně.	Sklenice byla udělána ručně.
The glasses were made suitably.	The glass was manufactured by hand.

Non-adjectivalized Participle

(To my best belief, no example for this can be found in Czech).

This test works for Czech, as no non-adjectivalized participle can undergo a process of adverbalization in Czech.

The criterion of intonation is very important for Czech for distinguishing between adjectivalized and non-adjectivalized participles in sentence. In the sentence

Člověk věřící v Boha je šťastný

if the main stress is on the participial clause 'věřící v Boha' the participle is non-adjectivalized. If the main stress is on predicate 'je šťastný', then the participle is adjectivalized.

Thus, in orthography, presence or absence of commas can tell whether the participle is adjectivalized or non-adjectivalized.

Adjectivalized Participle

Člověk věřící v Boha je šťastný.
A man who believes in God is happy.

Non-adjectivalized Participle

Člověk, věřící v Boha, je šťastný.
A man who believes in God is happy.

Semantically, a non-adjectivalized participle describes an action pertaining to the noun modified by that participle. An adjectivalized participle describes an attribute of a noun modified by that participle. This is a basic semantic distinction between an adjectivalized participle and a non-adjectivalized participle.

In Czech, the adjectivalization of participles takes place very often. According to Harkins, each of the active participles has two functions, which he calls adjectival and adverbial /non-adjectival/[36]. The same seems to hold also for passive participles. Czech participles acting as adjectives - i.e., 'adjectivalized participles' in our terminology - express an attribute described by the verb in question. Adverbial participles - i.e., 'non-adjectivalized participles' - express an action described by the verb in question.

If a participle is surrounded by complementary word(s), such participle can still be adjectivalized in Czech.

Possible Adjectivalization: Dívka čtoucí knihu se usmívá.
The girl who reads the book smiles[37].

Intonation and presence of commas help in this instance to distinguish between adjectivalized and non-adjectivalized participle[38].

Non-adjectivalized Participle

Dívka, čtoucí knihu, se usmívá.

A girl who reads a book smiles.

Stress is on participial clause 'čtoucí knihu' and commas are present.

Adjectivalized Participle

Dívka čtoucí knihu se usmívá.

A girl who reads a book smiles.

Stress is on predicate 'se usmívá' and commas are not present.

If a verb is reflexive, the suffix se/si follows that adjectivalized participle without being part of the same word. In Czech participles formed from reflexive verbs can be adjectivalized.

Adjectivalized Participle

Bojící se hoch přišel domů.

A frightened boy came home.

The attribute expressed by present tense active participle is the result of some action going on at present time. For example, the sentence

Vidím letícího ptáka I see a flying bird

equals

Vidím ptáka, který teď letí I see a bird who is flying now[39]

Past tense active participles - expressing the result of an action performed by the subject or by the object before the main action of a sentence has taken place - are formed usually from perfective verbs. Past tense active participles are formed by suffix -(v)š-. They are not used very often.

Non-adjectivalized Participle

Vidím člověka, vypivšího vodu.
I see a man who drank water.

Adjectivalized Participle

Vidím člověka vypivšího vodu.
I see a man who drank water.

As stated in the first chapter, the Czech language does not have present tense passive participles. This means that in Czech there are no present tense passive adjectivalized participles.

Past tense passive participles have desinences -n- or -t-. These participles can easily undergo a process of adjectivalization and then

press attributes modifying a noun[40].

As stated before, past tense passive participles are, in Czech, used with a form of verb 'být́i' (to be) when they are predicate. The past tense passive participles can be used attributively (without the verb 'být́i'). If so, then the participle takes attributive adjectival suffixes: -ý, -á, -é, -í with a full adjectival declension. Participles ending in -án have the attributive suffix -aný (with short 'a')[41].

The non-adjectivalized past tense passive participles can be seen as a short form of adjective used in a predicate after the verb 'být́i.' Past tense passive adjectivalized participles, i.e., long form adjectives, are formed from these:

Long Form

Pozvaná studentka přišla.
The invited student came.

Short Form

Studentka byla pozvána.
The student was invited[42].

As for the syntactic use, the use of adjectivalized participle in Czech corresponds by word-order to the use of other adjectives. They are used immediately before a noun modified by them, or immediately after a noun modified by them. Present tense active adjectivalized participles can modify any noun in a sentence, and can be used to replace

a noun which is understood[43].

Mluvil jsem se stojícími a sedícími hochy.

A spoke to standing and sitting boys.

Stojící přišli ke mně.

The ones who were standing approached me.

CHAPTER III

SIMILARITIES AND CONTRASTS BETWEEN RUSSIAN AND CZECH ADJECTIVALIZED PARTICIPLES

In both Czech and Russian participles are forms which possess both verbal and adjectival features.

Because of their adjectival features, participles are rather close to adjectives; therefore, Czech and Russian participles can become adjectives by the process of adjectivalization (described in chapter II).

Some similarities and some differences can be found in comparing the adjectivalization of participles in Russian and in Czech.

In Russian the meaning of the verbal stem partially determines the possibility whether or not a given participle can be adjectivalized. If the meaning of that verbal stem describes a concrete action (for example 'to give something to somebody', 'to go somewhere'; in these cases the concrete verbal meaning of stem is strong), the participle formed from that verbal stem cannot become adjectivalized. In Czech, on the contrary, the meaning of the verbal stem does not constrain the adjectivalization of the participle.

Russian:

Čelovek, nesuščij knigu...

Impossible Adjectivalization (unless the meaning is restrictive)

*Nesuščij čelovek...

Czech:

Člověk nesoucí knihu...

Possible Adjectivalization (depending on intonation)

Nesoucí člověk...

Except when a restrictive meaning is involved, a participle associated with complementary word(s) cannot be adjectivalized in Russian. A participle associated with complementary word(s) can be adjectivalized in Czech, whatever the circumstances.

Russian:

Nesuščij knigu čelovek...	Impossible Adjectivalization (unless restrictive meaning is involved)

Czech:

Nesoucí knihu člověk...	Possible Adjectivalization

Russian:

*Begušči̇j v dali čelovek...

Impossible Adjectivalization

Begušči̇j v dali, čelovek... (unless meaning is restrictive)

Czech:

Běžící v dáli člověk... Adjectivalized Participle

Běžící v dáli, člověk... Non-adjectivalized Participle

Except for the string with asterisk, all strings are grammatically correct, but in Russian the participle above must be (unless restrictive meaning is involved) non-adjectivalized, while in Czech the participle can be either non-adjectivalized or adjectivalized, depending on the intonation.

Present tense active participles may modify any noun in the sentence in both languages, and they can even be used to replace a noun which is understood from previous context.

Russian:

Ja videl stojaščix i sidjaščix mal'čikov.

I saw sitting and standing boys.

Stojaščije podošli ko mne.

The ones who were standing approached me.

Czech:

Viděl jsem stojící a sedící hochy.
I saw sitting and standing boys.

Stojící přišli ke mně.
The ones who were standing approached me.

Russian participles formed from reflexive verbs show a strong semantic difference from adjectives; suffix -sja gives a strong verbal meaning to the verbal stem to which it is attached. This strong verbal meaning in most cases prevents adjectivalization.

dobivšijsja succeeding, gaining victory

Exceptions are reflexive forms with ne-

ne dobivšijsja losing

or short list of words emerging probably as a result of bureaucratic language.

vydajuščijsja famous
učaščijsja studying, student
trudjaščijsja working, worker
kolebajuščijsja swinging, variable
and a few others[44].

In Czech a reflexive suffix is no constraint to the adjectivalization of participles. If Czech adjectivalized participles are formed from reflexive verbs, they keep the reflexive suffix se/si.

Adjectivalized Participle

Sednuvší si chlapec začal číst.
The boy (who) sat down started to read.

In both Russian and Czech some participles which can be adjectivalized can have "primary" and "secondary" meanings. The primary meaning is an original meaning of a verbal stem from which the participle is formed. The secondary meaning is a figurative one.

Primary Meaning		Secondary Meaning	
izbitaja doroga	rozbitá cesta	izbitaja tema	rozbité téma
a damaged road		a hackneyed theme	

While this double meaning, when it occurs, facilitates the adjectivalization of Russian participles, it does not seem to influence significantly the possibility of adjectivalization of Czech participles.

Another thing common to both Russian and Czech is the fact that the present tense active participles undergo, as a rule the process of adjectivalization more frequently than past tense active participles do. This seems to be connected with the simultaneity of the action expressed by the participle and the action expressed by main verb.

Present tense passive participles are only very rarely used in

Russian, and only exceptionally can they undergo the process of adjectivalization (if the instrumental agent is excluded).

Non-adjectivalized Participle

Čelovek, ljubimyj vsemi,...

A man loved by everybody...

Adjectivalized Participle

Ljubimyj čelovek...

A beloved man...

In Czech there are no present tense passive participles. Therefore, the adjectivalization of present tense passive participles is impossible.

In Russian past tense active participles are - because of their strong meaning of past tense - only very rarely adjectivalized. Any past tense active participle can, in theory, be adjectivalized in Czech, but the past tense active participles are rarely used in sentences, being usually replaced by a relative clause.

Past tense passive participles are very widely adjectivalized in both Russian and Czech and form short forms more often than any other group of participles in both languages.

To compare the syntactic use of non-adjectivalized participles and that of adjectivalized participles in Russian and Czech, we start from the premise, that the use of adjectivalized participles in both languages corresponds to the use of adjectives in these two languages.

Russian

Adjectivalized Participle

Verujuščij čelovek prišel iz našeho goroda.

A believer came from our town.

Adjective

Molodoj čelovek prišel iz našego goroda.

A young man came from our town.

Czech:

Adjectivalized Participle

Věřící člověk přišel z našeho města.

A believer came from our town.

Adjective

Mladý člověk přišel z našeho města.

A young man came from our town.

Secondly, in Russian, if a participle is accompanied by complementary word(s) such a participle - with the exception of restrictive meaning -

cannot be adjectivalized. Therefore, in the sentence

Čelovek ,verujuščij v Boga ,moj brat

A man who believes in God is my brother

the participial clause 'verujuščij v Boga' 'who believes in God' cannot be an adjectivalized participle; it can only be a non-adjectivalized participle.

In Czech, on the contrary, the presence of complementary word(s0 in a participial clause does not prevent adjectivalization of participle.

Adjectivalized Participle

Člověk věřící v Boha přišel z našeho města.

A man who believes in God came from our town.

Non-adjectivalized Participle

Člověk, věřící v Boha, přišel z našeho města.

A man who believes in God came from our town.

Thirdly, when it is part of the same noun phrase in Russian an adjectivalized participle must stand in front of a noun modified thereby. In Czech, an adjectivalized participle can either <u>follow</u> or <u>be followed</u> by the noun it modifies.

Russian:

*'Čelovek verujuščij xodit v cerkev' is an impossible form; 'verujuščij' would need accompaniment of complementary word(s) to follow 'čelovek'; but then - unless the meaning would be restrictive - it could not be adjectivalized because of the presence of these complementary words.

Adjectivalized Participle

Verujuščij čelovek xodit v cerkev'.

Czech:

Adjectivalized Participle

Věřící člověk chodí do kostela.
A believer goes to church.

but also

Člověk věřící v Boha chodí do kostela.
A man who believes in God goes to church.

When in Czech an adjectivalized participle follows a noun which is modified thereby, then that adjectivalized participle must be accompanied by complementary word(s).

Gramatically impossible form: *Člověk věřící chodí do kostela.

The only instance in which an adjectivalized participle can follow a noun modified by that participle:

Člověk doufající ve štěstí je lehkomyslný.
A man who believes in luck is gullible.

To summarize this chapter, the common aspects of adjectivalization of participles and the use of adjectivalized participles in Russian and Czech are the following:

1. Adjectival features of participles
2. Present tense active participles - not having a strong feature of tense - adjectivalize easily
3. Rare adjectivalization of past tense active participles; these participles have a very strong past tense feature
4. A mass adjectivalization of past tense passive participles
5. Long and short forms of past tense passive participles; use of these long and short forms in sentence
6. Syntactic use of adjectivalized participles corresponds to syntactic use of adjectives

The differences are the following:

1. The meaning of the verbal stem can be an obstacle to the adjectivalization of participles in Russian; this does not hold true for Czech
2. In Russian complementary word(s) associated with the participle prevent -

- unless the meaning is restrictive - the adjectivalization of that participle; they do not prevent an adjectivalization of participles in Czech

3. Participles formed from reflexive verbs are very seldom adjectivalized in Russian; they are freely adjectivalized in Czech
4. In Russian an adjectivalized participle must be followed by the noun modified by that participle; in Czech an adjectivalized participle can either follow or be followed by the noun modified by that participle.

In conclusion, the adjectivalization of participles and the use of adjectivalized participles is more frequent in Czech than in Russian; in Czech there are fewer restrictions on the adjectivalization of participles and the use of adjectivalized participles than there are in Russian.

CHAPTER IV

VERBAL ADJECTIVES OTHER THAN ADJECTIVALIZED PARTICIPLES

In Russian and Czech some forms of verbal adjectives can be found which are not adjectivalized participles. These are the following:

1. Both Russian and Czech have a class of adjectives with pre-desinential -l- followed by appropriate endings of gender and number. Historically, these were once adjectivalized participles. However, a long time ago these adjectivalized participles lost their verbal connections and became ordinary adjectives.

Russian:

Verb		Adjective	
zret'	to ripe	zrelyj	ripe
kisnut'	to sour	kislyj	sour

Czech:

Verb		Adjective	
zrát̀i	to ripe	zralý	ripe
kysat	to sour	kysel̀y	sour

2. Russian adjectives with pre-desinential -č̀- replacing participial pre-desinential -šč̀-. This -č̀- is the standard East Slavic form

corresponding to the -šč- which was introduced through the influence of Church Slavic[45].

> "In some cases the adjective presents an exact parallel to the participle: thus (viset' - visjaščij) - visjačij 'hanging pendent', (goret' - gorjaščij) - gorjačij 'burning, hot, ardent, fervent', ... in other instances the formation is irregular in stress or otherwise: (vonjat' 'to stink' vonjajuščij) - vonjučij 'stinking', gorjučij 'combustible' Neut 'gorjucee' fuel'"[46].

Gorjačij ogon' blestitsja. A burning fire shines.

Nado kovat' železo poka ono gorjačo.(Saying). One must forge the iron while it (the iron) is hot[47].

Like adjectivalized participles, these adjectives mark an attribute of a modified noun. The meaning, however, is different in a sense that while adjectivalized participles (in -šč-) may mark both impermanent and permanent attributes, the other adjectives mark only a permanent attribute. It should be noted that all these adjectives derived originally from verbs with stative meaning.

Adjectivalized Participle	Verbal Adjective
Visjaščaja kartina	visučij most
a hanging picture	a suspension bridge
but also	

Adjectivalized Participle

písuščaja mašina

a typewriter

3. In Czech there is a class of adjectives of purpose which has the ending -cí and a short thematic vowel. The contrast between these adjectives and the adjectivalized participles is shown below:

Adjectivalized Participle

balící muž — a man (who is) wrapping

Hledá se úředník,
píšící na stroji. — Wanted: A clerk who types.

Adjective of Means or Purpose

balicí papír — a wrapping paper

psací stůl — a writing desk

The ending -cí forms what is called by Poldauf and Sprunk[48] "adjective of purpose". These adjectives are used for the general meaning of "meant for certain action, serving to certain purpose, needed or handy for some activity."

plnicí pero a fountain pen

plnicí směs filling mixture

šicí stroj sewing machine

Adjectives such as the ones above are formed from imperfective verbs. The basic form from which the adjectives of means or purpose are derived is the past tense form ending with -l-:

1. If ending -l- is preceded by a vowel, then that ending is replaced by ending -cí:

Verb	Adjective
vyšetřova-l	vyšetřova-cí
investigated	investigating (committee)[49]

2. If ending -l is preceded by a consonant, then that ending is replaced by the ending -ací:

Verb	Adjective
plet-l	plet-ací
knitted	knitting (wool)
tisk-l	tisk-ací
printed	printing (machine)[50]

The difference - as far as meaning is concerned - between adjectives of means or purpose and the present tense active adjectivalized participles is the following:

Adjectivalized present tense active participles determine an attribute which is brought about by an activity which is going on at the given moment or which is going on permanently. Verbal adjectives of means or purpose, on the other hand, do not express such an attribute; they express means or purpose.

Also, adjectivalized present tense active participles can be used in many different contexts, while adjectives of means or purpose are used only in terminology. They have restricted use - each goes with only a limited number of nouns.

Adjectivalized Participle

Píšící úředník je starý. A writing clerk is old.

Adjective of Means or Purpose

Psací stroj je nový. A typewriter is new.

In Czech adjectives of means or purpose are used to denote a fact that the noun which is modified by such an adjective marks a thing which is handy or needed for a particular kind of activity, which has been manufactured for that activity[51]. Russian uses in these cases adjectivalized participles or verbal adjectives with -č- mentioned earlier.

The fact, that all the verbal adjectives discussed in this chapter describe an attribute (verbal) relates these adjectives to adjectivalized participles. It may be assumed that all these adjectives were once

adjectivalized participles and in the course of time have separated from the class of adjectivalized participles for the reasons that they no longer denoted just an attribute given by the past or present activity, but that they denoted a more permanent attribute, or else became ordinary adjectives.

CONCLUSION

The process of adjectivalization of participles in Russian and Czech has been described in this study. In both languages the participles belong to the same basic classes (except that Czech no longer has a class of present tense passive participles).

Of the tests given in this study to recognize adjectivalized participle, the following are working for Russian: Test of comparative degree, test of positive and negative form, test of substantivization, test of forming a predicate in a sentence, and the possibility of adverbalization. Of these, only the test of adverbalization works also for Czech. The most dependable guide is the intonation, which can usually tell whether the participle is adjectivalized or non-adjectivalized. The conditions for the adjectivalization of participles in both languages have been enumerated. It can be concluded that Czech imposes fewer restrictions on the adjectivalization of participles than Russian does.

More participles are adjectivalized in Czech than in Russian - this is a result of the fewer restrictions in Czech - however, Russian makes greater use of its adjectivalized participles, using these in some instances in which Czech uses adjectives of means or purpose or a relative clause. All this shows that the hypothesis stated in the introduction holds for both Russian and Czech.

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